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# The People's Korea

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## Sadat's Emissary Visits Pyongyang

President Kim Il Sung on Mar. 4 received Mohamed Hassan El Tohamy, Vice-Prime Minister at the Presidency, who is on a visit to the DPRK as a special envoy of Mohamed Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, KCNA reported.

Present on the occasion was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the special envoy in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The special envoy courteously presented a precious gift to President Kim Il Sung.

After the meeting President Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon for the guest.

Mokhless Mohamed Kotb, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the A.R.E. embassy in Pyongyang, was also present.

The guest visited Pyongyang from Mar. 2 to 6.

While staying Pyongyang, President Sadat's emissary had talks with Vice-Premier Ho Dam.

At the talks, the two sides informed each other the situation in their respective countries and exchanged opinions on matters of mutual concern.

President Kim Il Sung met Mohamed Hassan El Tohamy, Vice-Prime Minister at the Presidency on Mar. 4. (KCNA Radioptoto)

## 2nd Round Reunification Talks Held between Pyongyang, Seoul Liaison Officers

The second contact between the liaison representatives of the side of the north and the liaison representatives of the side of the south for the formation of the preparatory committee for national reunification took place at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom on March 7, according to a KCNA report from Panmunjom.

Present at the contact were representative of the Workers' Party of Korea Kwon Min Jun, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and three other representatives, acting on behalf of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

Representative Kwon Min Jun poke at the contact.

Noting that the contact between the liaison representatives of the two sides is a new route linking the north and the south and the precious first start promising the forthcoming reunification, he said:

It is important first of all for the liaison representatives of the two sides to have a correct stance before conducting the joint work if they are to discharge their common mission.

The stance to be maintained by the liaison representatives of the two sides is to do away with the consciousness of confrontation and make a new start with a desire for mutual reconciliation and unity.

He went on:

It would be impossible to solve any problem if one approaches the dialogue for reunification from the stance of confrontation.

The stance should be that of unity through dialogue, not "confrontation accompanied by dialogue," collaboration through dialogue, not "competition accompanied by dialogue" and reunification through dialogue, not "co-existence accompanied by dialogue."

Unity will bring reunification and save the nation, but the continued confrontation will inevitably make our nation powerless in face of the intrigues of the outside forces and divide our country into "two Koreas" for ever.

It was also out of a desire for unity that our side recently took epochal measures including the total cessation of accusations against south Korea, representative Kwon Min Jun remarked.

He expressed regret at the side of the south replying our sincerity with perfidious acts, far from showing a response to it.

He further said:

We cannot but point to the massive joint military exercise which started in south Korea on March 1.

As has been known, we proposed in the January 23 statement to the south Korean side to stop hostile military actions and any military exercises.

Fully accepting this proposal, our People's Army made preparations to take appropriate measures from zero hour March 1.

But, the side of the south started jointly with the U.S. troops a massive military exercise against us on March 1, the very date we proposed the discontinuation of hostile military actions and military exercises, completely turning its face away from our efforts.

When one side was striving for the promotion of national unity, the other side started a war exercise to attack it, spreading a lie of "military threat." How can this be considered a discreet act?

This is an insult to our sincerity and a grave challenge to peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

This will only incite antagonism and confrontation within the nation, heighten the tension between the north and the south, lay a hurdle on the road of dialogue and reunification and increase the danger of war.

The Korean People's Army is deeply resentful of this and requests us to lodge a stern protest with the side of the south against this.

He said that the side of the south should seriously reconsider this.

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## N-S Table Tennis Talks Come to Deadlock Due to Perfidious Acts of S. Side

### At 4th Round of Talks

*The 4th round of the talks between the north and south table tennis associations was held on Mar. 12 at Panmunjom, KCNA reported.*

*The talks, however, were brought to a breakdown because of the perfidious disruptive acts of the south Korean side.*

*In connection with the unilateral rupture of the talks by the south side, the DPRK delegation head made public a statement (see below).*

*The talks to form a unified team to the 35th World Table Tennis Championships to be held in Pyongyang in coming April started on Feb. 27, under Pyongyang's initiative.*

*The 2nd and 3rd rounds of talks were held on Mar. 5 and 9 respectively. (detailed reports see page 2)*

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The head of the delegation of the DPRK side spoke at the latest talks.

He said: The talks have been fruitless so far because the south Korean side wants in actuality to participate in the championships as a separate team, not as a unified team, though it says it wants a unified team.

We can say this with ample evidence.

It is clearly shown first of all in the fact that the south Korean side obdurately tries not to reach an agreement on a unified team at the talks for a unified team.

The side of the south has so far turned up at the talks three times. But it advanced no proposal on the problem of forming a unified team and said no word about the sincere, comprehensive proposal and concrete draft agreement of our side for the formation of a unified team.

The side of the south repeatedly refused to make public even a joint information announcing that the two sides agreed in principle to form a unified team.

Another reason to state that the side of the south is opposed to the formation of a unified team is to be explained clearly by the fact that the south Korean side is laying an artificial obstacle in the talks for the formation of a unified team.

Firstly, presupposing the rupture of the talks, it set in advance March 12, 1979, as the final date of the talks.

Secondly, it proposed to take the so-called "legal construction of qualification" on a provision of the rules of the International Table Tennis Federation as a precondition for the formation of a unified team.

Thirdly, it asked us to guarantee the participation of a separate team in the Pyongyang championships.

It is prerequisite for the two sides to reach an agreement. This notwithstanding, the side of the south asserted that to have a "legal construction of qualification" put on a provision of the rules of the ITTF is a precondition, thereby laying hurdle to the talks.

The ITTF expressed its readiness to help our unified team participate in the Pyongyang championships if the north and the south reached an agreement at any time. Thereupon, the side of the south brought forward the problem of the "vested right" to put a drag on the advance of the talks.

All facts so far irrefutably prove that it is none other than the side of the south that deliberately avoided the discussion of the problem of forming a unified team at the bilateral talks and it is also the south Korean side that laid an artificial stumbling-block in the way of forming a unified team.

The head of the delegation of the DPRK side said:

Taking note of the fact that the side of the south requests us to recognize its "vested right" as a member of the ITTF and that the side of the south promised to respond forthwith to the practical consultation for the formation of a unified team if the problem of the "vested right" is solved, and taking it into account that the side of the south assured it would not abuse the "vested right" for the purpose of refusing a unified team and seeking a separate team, we are ready to deal with the problem of the "vested right" of the side of the south on the presupposition of the formation of a unified team, as follows:

We propose to insert in the preamble of the draft agreement on the problem of the formation of a unified team the paragraph "recognizing that the *Taehan* (south Korea) Table Tennis Association has the vested right to participate in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships as a member of the International Table Tennis Federation and taking it into consideration that the side of the south gave assurances that it would not abuse the vested right for a purpose going against the formation of a unified national team" and, at the same time, specify that the agreement shall come into force as from the moment the two sides signed the agreement and exchanged it.

But the south Korean side, far from accepting our fair and epochal proposal, refused to discuss it and obstinately asserted that "priority" should be given to the so-called "vested right" and March 12 is the final date of the talks it set.

The delegates of the side of the south received a piece of paper slipped from the back door and attempted to rupture the talks, talking about the pressure of time and term.

If the side of the south has a true intention to form a unified team, it should not try to break off the talks but more honestly approach the talks as there is still sufficient time.

The side of the south says that if an agreement is not reached till March 12, the formation of a unified national team will be impossible, but, there is no need to worry about it.

The delegates of the side of the south finally brought forward such an absurd problem as interchange.

The DPRK del. head pointed out:

To try to use interchange in sports as a precondition for the formation of a unified team cannot be construed otherwise than an attempt to categorically oppose a unified team.

He repeatedly urged the side of the south to make sincere efforts to form a unified team for participation in the Pyongyang championships and proposed to it to have the fifth round of the talks on March 17, refraining from trying to break off the talks.

But, the south Korean side tried to leave the conference room, saying that it cannot continue any longer the talks for the formation of a unified team and talking nonsense about holding talks to discuss the problem of "interchange" in May in an attempt to shirk its responsibility for the rupture of the talks.

The head of the delegation of the DPRK side urged the south Korean side again to make all efforts to the end, together with us to lead the bilateral talks to a success and form a unified national team at any cost to live up to the expectation and desire of the entire fellow countrymen and the world people.

The DPRK side again called the south Korean side to account for this and asked it to stop talking nonsense and give a clear answer as to whether it has an intention to have talks on March 17 or not.

But the south Korean side did not give a ready answer. When the north side urged it 13 times to give an answer, it, unable to conceal its ulterior intention any longer, said that it had no intention to have talks.

(Continued on page 2)

### ITTF Favors Unified Team

The International Table Tennis Federation Mar. 8 said that it has made "all necessary preparations" to permit north and south Korea to send a unified team to the 35th World Table Tennis Championships scheduled to open in Pyongyang April 25.

According to the Mar. 10 English-language daily "The Daily Yomiuri" published here Tony Brooks, Secretary-General of the ITTF, said that if north and south Korea agree on the formation of a unified team, "we are ready to positively approve it."

The ITTF has set no time limit for an agreement to be reached on the matter, he said and continued.

The ITTF will honor independent initiatives and efforts of the north and south Korean table tennis associations to organize a unified team.

As of Mar. 8, the Secretary-General said, 16 council members, including China, England, Japan and Mexico, replied in favor of his proposal.

On the other hand, Roy Evans, President of the ITTF and Vice-President Amin Abou Heif recently sent a message to the organizing committee of the 35th World Table Tennis Championships.

In the message President Roy Evans of the ITTF said that if the DPRK and south Korea reach an agreement on the formation of a unified team, he would immediately bring the matter before the ITTF Council for its approval.

Vice-President Amin Abou Heif fully supported, in his message, the talks held between the north and the south on the question of forming a unified team to participate in the world table tennis championships. He said that if there is any objection, he would call an emergency general meeting so that the formation of a unified team might be accepted.

The Romanian Table Tennis Association also expressed its support in its message, saying that the Romanian Table Tennis Association is greatly sympathetic with the initiative proposing to form a unified team of the DPRK and south Korea for participation in the world table tennis championships.

Believing that this will contribute to the efforts of the Korean people to reunify the country independently and peacefully, the Romanian Table Tennis Association warmly supports this initiative, the message said.

On Mar. 6, President Goto Jun of the Asian Table Tennis Union sent a message to the ITTF President and requested the ITTF to contribute to realizing a unified team of north and south Korean table tennis associations.

### S. Korean Army Soldier Defects to DPRK

PYONGYANG, Mar. 6 (KCNA)—PFC Chong Si Su (22) of the support squad, first platoon, third company, search battalion, seventh division, second army corps of the south Korean "ROK" army, came over to the northern half of the Republic, crossing the Military Demarcation Line at around 6:30 hours on March 4, when the whole country was overflowing with an ardent desire for national reunification.

He said that at a time when the contact between the north and the south has been resumed, the United States and the south Korean authorities started an unprecedentedly large-scale joint military exercise in south Korea on March 1, continuously spreading a lie about "military threat from the north." Owing to the hard military rehearsals staged every day in south Korea, the officers and men of the "ROK" army cannot spend even a single day in peace and they are utterly exhausted, he added.

He said that he could not endure any longer such infringements upon human rights of soldiers by officers in the south Korean "ROK" army as terrible fascist outrages, maltreatment, insult and corporal punishment.

Chong Si Su noted that he crossed the Military Demarcation Line to come to the northern half of the Republic for which he had longed awake or asleep, opposing the new war provocation manoeuvres of the United States and the south Korean authorities and unable to endure all manner of vicious oppression and inhumane treatment imposed upon the "ROK" army soldiers to hasten the war preparations.

Chong Si Su is now spending happy days amid a compatriotic welcome and warm hospitality of the people in the northern half of the Republic.

## Statement

PANMUNJOM, March 12 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Korean Table Tennis Association which attended the talks between the delegates of the table tennis associations of the north and the south for the formation of a unified national team made public a statement at Panmunjom on March 12 in connection with the fact that the south Korean side, totally ignoring the ardent desire of whole nation for national reconciliation, unity and peaceful reunification and a unified team, formally announced at the fourth round of the talks that it would participate in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships scheduled in Pyongyang as a separate team, not as a unified team, and walked out of the conference room to bring the bilateral talks unilaterally to a rupture.

The statement said:

On February 20 the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and the Korean Table Tennis Association proposed to the sports association and the table tennis association of south Korea to form a unified team of the north and the south to participate in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships scheduled in Pyongyang and have talks between delegates of the two sides at Panmunjom for its realisation.

At the talks between the delegates of the table tennis associations of the north and the south which opened on February 27 at the proposal of our side, our side sincerely proposed to form a unified team of the north and the south to participate in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships to be held in historic Pyongyang and put forward in this connection a comprehensive, realistic, reasonable and concrete proposal on forming a unified team involving the selection of players, joint training, composition of the team and its name.

Our side has made sincere and patient efforts to make successful the talks which were arranged with so much efforts amidst the great interest and expectation of the entire compatriots and realize the formation of a unified team at any cost.

Our side's fair and aboveboard proposal and sincere efforts for its realisation can be accepted and responded to by anyone who desires a unified team of the north and the south. They enjoyed the unanimous sympathy and support of the entire compatriots and the world people.

If the south Korean side responded to our reasonable proposal and sincere efforts with practical action, not with empty talk, the north and the south would jointly participate in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships as a unified team to fully demonstrate the united might and resourcefulness of our nation and this would mark an excellent occasion in creating an atmosphere of collaboration and reconciliation, not confrontation and antagonism between the north and the south.

Under the pressure of public opinion at home and abroad the south Korean side pretended outwardly to agree to the formation of a unified team and turned up at the talks. But, from the outset, it took an insincere stand and attitude, creating an artificial obstacle to the solution of the question, by putting forward untenable reasons and pretexts.

What is sought actually by the south Korean side at the talks between the two sides for the formation of a unified team was a separate team.

The south Korean side left no means untried for the separate participation of two teams, not a single team, in the world table tennis championships.

At first, it brought forward the problem of the date of lottery of the order and the problem of reference to the rules and regulations of the International Table Tennis Federation to evade the formation of a unified team. And when this went away, it raised the problem of the so-called "vested right" and insisted on separate participation in the Pyongyang championships. When this matter was disposed of, it finally brought the bilateral talks for the formation of a unified team unilaterally to a rupture by using the question of interchange as a pretext.

The south Korean side showed by itself to the entire fellow countrymen and the world people that it has no intention at all to form a unified team of the north and south and dispatch it to the Pyongyang World Table Tennis Championships.

Such act of the south Korean side is an unpardonable perfidy to the desire of the entire compatriots to demonstrate internally and externally the united might and resourcefulness of our nation by sending a unified team to the world table tennis championships to be held in historic Pyongyang, and a mockery of and a challenge to the world sporting circles and people who desire to see the participation of a unified team in the championships.

The south Korean side can never shirk responsibility for its unilateral rupture of the talks between the two sides for the formation of a unified team. It will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

KOREA FOCUS

## Who Scuttled Ping-Pong Talks?

North-south ping-pong talks on forming a unified team to the 35th World Table Tennis Championships came to a rupture at last. Foreign mass media warned that the rupture of the ping-pong talks would adversely affect the course of a new round of north-south political talks.

When the north south table tennis talks began, table tennis fans, sportsmen and all the Korean people welcomed them as beneficial to the reunification of the divided country, not simply as a sports affair. A thaw seemed to be beginning, raising popular hopes, when non-political talks on table tennis were initiated ten days after the start of north-south political talks suspended in 1973. Chances of a unified ping-pong team being formed were really strong. With the support of the International Olympic Committee, China and Taiwan are now moving to negotiate their participation in Olympic games. Various international athletic federations encourage the formation of joint teams, depending on the particular conditions of the areas and member organizations involved. It has been announced that the International Table Tennis Federation is fully prepared to approve of a north-south Korean joint team in case it is formed. It should be recalled that the south Korean side had demanded prior consent of the ITTF. The question has been up to the Koreans themselves. However, the national hopes of a unified team has been betrayed, with disappointment and melancholy replacing expectations and joys.

The ping-pong talks were started as the south Korean side accepted the DPRK's proposal to form a unified team. Therefore, talks were intended only to discuss the formation of a unified team. The agenda should have been specific ways and means of achieving that objective. At no time in the four rounds of talks did the south Korean side take the trouble to express agreement to the formation of a joint team. The DPRK advanced concrete proposals on the name of a joint team, the ways of selecting its members and the method of joint training, whereas the south Korean side refused to enter discussion on the specific aspects of a joint team and did not try to make any counter-proposal.

The south Korean side repeated its claim to the so-called vested rights within the ITTF. The south Koreans argued that they were qualified to send their separate team to any international table tennis meeting. Nobody would challenge it.

A hard fact is that it has nothing to do with the formation of a joint team. They insisted that their separate team should be able to participate if no agreement were reached on forming a joint team. The south Koreans did not strive in any way to form a joint team but spent all the meetings on demanding their participation as a separate team. Their behavior may be compared to that of one of the two fishermen who demands prior agreement from the other on compensating for a possible poor haul if they are go fishing together. After all, their demand amounts to a virtual refusal to form a joint team. Technically speaking, the matter of any individual team's participation falls within the jurisdiction of the host country and the organizing committee of the planned meeting. It cannot be discussed between the north and the south under any circumstances. No northern delegate is in a position to guarantee the participation of a given individual team. As a matter of fact, there is no need to undertake north-south talks if split teams are to be discussed.

The Pak junta always refers to "resumption of talks without any preconditions" and "discussion of the easiest matter." Notwithstanding this, they introduced into the north-south talks a totally irrelevant question of the participation of a separate team and walked out of the meeting when their demand was refused. This reveals what is in mind when they refer to "unconditional resumption of talks" and "discussion of the easiest matter." It is a matter of common knowledge that cooperation in sports free from politics is the easiest part of the north-south cooperative process of reunification. But it has been abandoned by the south Korean side without any effort.

A most outstanding fact about all the ping-pong talks is the disinterest on the part of the south Koreans in north-south reunification and their lack of sincerity toward the negotiations. In a specious argument, they proposed to "organize friendship matches in Pyongyang and Seoul in June and July" and "initiate in May consultations on sports cooperation in a new dimension." According to a report by the Japanese daily *The Mainichi Shimbun*, the south Korean proposal for May consultations after the Pyongyang table tennis championships is motivated by the resolve to make sure that their presence as part of the joint team will not be exploited by the north because the ping-pong games is the largest international event ever organized by it. Do the south Koreans hope that the world table tennis championships will end up as a small event? Their no to a unified team and their yes for a friendship match are clearly designed to make "two-Koreas" and "two teams" fait accompli. Why are they opposed that much to the north-south reunification?

It has become clear now who is really committed to reunification and who is opposed to it. All north-south talks must be conducted by the two sides on an equal footing. It is an act of treachery for one side to scuttle table tennis talks on the grounds that their unreasonable demand has been rejected. The Pak junta has committed another major crime before the fatherland and the nation.

# Growing Public Censure of "Team Spirit '79"

Now, in Japan and other countries there is a growing public censure of the U.S.-south Korea joint military exercise called "Team Spirit '79".

## Japanese Public Circles

A emergency meeting against "Team Spirit '79" was held on March 8, in the Hall of the Members of the House of Representatives with the participation of people from various strata.

At the meeting a statement signed by 192 persons including distinguished politicians, scholars and social activists, was made public.

The meeting was sponsored by 6 Japanese noted public figures. Mr. Fujisima Udai, on behalf of the sponsors and other guests spoke at the meeting.

All of them raised that they will fight against a military exercise called "Team Spirit '79" which is being held to place an obstacle in the way of the reunification of Korea and perpetuate the division of Korea.

The statement said:

U.S.-south Korea joint military exercises called "Team Spirit '79" have been held since 1976, increasing their scale every year. This year's is the biggest exercise, in which 168,000 armymen are mobilized.

The exercise is based on the premise of free use of U.S. military bases in Japan, as stipulated in the "Japan-U.S. Mutual Security Pact."

The United States has brought Lance missile battalions from the U.S. mainland to south Korea via Yokota base in Japan, which are capable of carrying nuclear warheads. The U.S. has also dispatched the third Marine division , the 18th strategic and tactical air wing from Okinawa and the first Marine air unit from Iwakuni, a tactical nuclear attack squadron from a U.S. base in Japan and other military units, to south Korea for the purpose of throwing them into the military exercise.

What is important here is that "Team Spirit '79" is closely linked with the Japan-U.S. joint submarine attack exercise which was conducted from Feb. 10 to 17 in the west Pacific around Japan.

We demand that U.S. troops in Japan as well as in south Korea be withdrwan immediately.

Representatives of various political parties and organisations including the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), the Japan Congress against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and the Japan Peace Committee on Feb.28 called at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo and the Cabinet Secretariat of Japan and strongly demanded they immediately discontinue the joint military exercise of the United States and south Korea.

That day they handed to the U.S. Embassy and the Japanese authorities documents addressed to the U.S. government and President and the Japanese Prime Minister, which call for an end to the joint military exercise.

The Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea made public a statement on March 1 denouncing the joint military exercise of the United States and south Korea.

The statement said:

The United States and south Korea are staging a joint military exercise at a time when contact between the north and south of Korea has started. This is aimed at obstructing the reunification of Korea by force of arms.

We sternly protest to the United States and the south Korean authorities and strongly demanded an immediate end to all military actions.

The U.S. and Japanese governments must not obstruct the dialogue between the north and south of Korea. If the south Korean authorities want genuine dialogue between the north and south, they must not resort to force of arms but return to the principles of the July 4 joint statement. The Obstructionist maneuvers the United States and Japan against Korea's reunification are bound to be condemned by the world public.

The U.S. government must withdraw all U.S. troops from south Korea.

A Nara prefectural people's meeting flaying the joint military exercise of the United States and south Korea and supporting the four-point proposal advanced in the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland was held on February 27.

## Democratic Organizations

A meeting of chairmen and general secretaries of local industrial unions under the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan which was held recently adopted a resolution calling for the stoppage of the joint military exercise of the United States and south Korea.

The resolution said:

The joint military exercise of the United States and south Korea dubbed "Team Spirit '79" will throw a wet blanket over contact between the north and south of Korea which has been resumed with so much efforts and create a new tension in Asia. We cannot tolerate this joint military exercise.

We strongly demand the United States, south Korea and the Japanese government stop the joint military exercise at once for the sake of peace in Asia and Japan.

The recent 29th meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Okinawa Prefectural Teachers Union also adopted a resolution denouncing the joint military exercise of the United States and south Korea.

The resolution said:

It has become clear that the joint military exercise codenamed "Team Spirit '79" is now going on in a simulated war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It must be clearly understood that the joint military exercise staged at a time when the north-south contact has started will not help promote mutual understanding and trust.

We resolutely oppose the present aggressive joint military exercise conducted with the Okinawa bases as a stepping stone.

We call for the prompt stoppage of the joint military exercise of the United States and south Korea, support the four-point proposal put forward by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland for the Reunification of Korea and strongly demand the United States and the Japanese government alter their action for creating an international climate for the promotion of north-south dialogue.

The National Railway Workers' Union of Japan sent messages to the U.S. and south Korean embassies in Tokyo on Feb. 27 protesting against the joint military exercise of the United States and south Korea.

The message noted that the U.S.-south Korean joint military exercise is an intolerable military action throwing a wet blanket over the dialogue between the north and south of Korea and creating a new tension in Asia.

It said: We strongly demand the U.S. government and the south Korean authorities stop at once the joint military exercise for peace in Asia and Japan.

## Public Figures

Nakayoshi Ryoshin, Chairman of the Okinawa Prefectural Council of Trade Unions, said:

We firmly support the proposals of the DPRK side for the reunification of Korea, an indispensable factor of world peace, and consider that they must be realized.

We cannot but express deep apprehensions over the joint military exercise started by the United States and south Korea at this moment.

The present military exercise in south Korea is war exercise designed to intensify the U.S. forces' aggression on Korea. This is not only an infringement upon the sovereignty of the Korean people but a violation of the right of the peo le of Okinawa Prefecture to existence.

As the Japan "Self-Defence" are maintaining a "support system" under the command of the U.S. forces, we cannot but say the military exercise is virtually a Japan-U.S. south Korea military exercise.

I denounce with surging indignation the military exercise threatening world peace and will carry on a movement against it and a movement protesting against the Japanese government's offer of military bases to the United States.

Hirata Teijiro, Vice-Chairman of National Federation of Local Bank Employees Unions, noted:

The joint military exercise of the United States and south Korea will lay a new hurdle on the road to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

I strongly demand the United States and south Korea put an immediate end to the provocative joint military exercise.

Miyasato Etsu, Chairman of the Okinawa Women's Federation, stated:

On behalf of the Okinawa women and as a mother, I resolutely oppose the large-scale joint military exercise dubbed "Team Spirit '79".

This military exercise is a hostile act against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Japanese public figures issued talks recently denouncing the joint military exercise of the United States and south Korea.

In his talk Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), said:

The "Team Spirit '79", a joint military exercise of the United States and south Korea, throws a wet blanket over the north-south dialogue for Korean reunification which has been resumed with much efforts.

It is a grave challenge to peace in Korea and the cause of her reunification that the United States conducts hostile military action against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at this important moment.

If the United States is truely concerned for peace in Asia, it must stop the joint military exercise at once.

We strongly demand it.

The joint military exercise may be a fuse to a big war which may involve the world.

It was reported that even "Lance" missiles would be mobilized in the joint military exercise. We Japanese people, the victims of atom bombs, will never tolerate it.

The Japanese government should demand the U.S. government stop the joint military exercise endangering peace in Asia and Japan.

Proceeding from the stand to implement the resolution of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea, we will unanimously launch actions demanding the discontinuation of the joint military exercise in all places where there are U.S. military bases and start a campaign in the metropolis demanding the U.S. Embassy and the Japanese government stop the military exercise.

Taira Ryozo, Mayor of Naha, Okinawa Prefecture, said:

Today when a new start is being made in the north-south dialogue for Korean reunification which will contribute to peace in Asia and the world, the United States and south Korea are staging a joint military exercise. We demand that such action creating tension be stopped at once.

It is outrageous, indeed, that the United States is conducting the military exercise, using even Japanese territory.

As a champion of world peace,I state that the joint military exercise of the United States and south Korea further aggravating the international situation is a foolish act which contradicts their words. We will never tolerate it.

Kozo Saito, Secretary General of the National Credit Union and Credit Association Workers' Union, stated:

The U.S.-south Korean joint military exercise is one more provocation obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We strongly hold that the United States and south Korea should stop the joint military exercise at once and the former totally withdraw its forces from soutr Korea as it "pledged" and refrain from barring the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

## WFDY

The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth on March 1 sent a telegram to the U.S. President protesting against the joint military exercise of the United States and south Korea.

Noting that the World Federation of Democratic Youth expresses deep apprehension over the unprecedentedly large-scale joint military exercise staged by the United States and south Korea, it said that the military exercise poses a threat to peace and security in the region.

It strongly held that the United States should immediately discontinue the military exercise and promptly withdraw its troops from south Korea.

That day the WFDY Bureau also sent a telegram of protest to the south Korean authorities.

It said:

In the name of millions of democratic youth of the world, the World Federation of Democratic Youth expresses deep apprehension over the massive south Korean-U.S. joint military exercise staged in south Korea against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and bitterly denounces it as a grave threat to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The WFDY strongly demands the south Korean authorities put a prompt end to the military exercise and positively respond to the constructive proposals of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland for promoting the peaceful reunification of Korea.

# N-S Liaison Officers Contact

(continued from page 1)

He strongly demanded the south Korean authorities stop at once the current military exercese and expressed the hope that the side of the south would give deep consideration to this and take a proper step.

Then, representative Kwon Min Jun referred to the question of the formation of the preparatory committee for national reunification, the main subject.

He stressed that the formation of the preparatory committee for national reunification consisting not nly of persons in authority but also of political parties and organisations representing the people of all strata is, above all, a firm guarantee for solving the question of the country's reunification on a democratic basis in accordance with the general will of the whole nation. It is an inviolable principle to solve the reunification question on a democratic basis, fully reflecting the will of the whole nation, he stated with emphasis.

He reiterated that in order to achieve national reunification on this principle, representatives of relevant circles should be allowed to participate in the north-south dialogue to fully reflect the will of the whole nation.

Pointing to the unreasonableness of the assertion of an individual person that a wide-ranged dialogue is "unproductive," he said: Will there arise any problem if many persons participate in the dialogue between us Koreans, not foreigners but fellow countrymen aspiring after the reunification of the country?

He continued:

The preparatory committee for national reunification proposed by us will be an excellent venue where the whole nation will exchange views and find a common denominator to achieve the unity; it will be a flower-garden of great national unity demonstrating the resourcefulness of our nation and its will for reunification.

The formation of the preparatory committee for national reunification also poses as a very pressing question in view of the realistic demand of today when the whole nation's ardent desire for and interest in the reunification of the country are growing as never before.

A lesson we should draw from the defunct coordination commission is that the dialogue cannot be made successful through an argument among a few persons in the authority and the desire of the nation for reunification cannot be realised by merely trying to coordinate relations between the north and the south, while leaving them separated from each other.

On behalf of the side of the south, Min Gwan Sik spoke.

Turning a deaf ear to the fair and aboveboard proposal of our side on forming the preparatory committee for national reunification at the second contact, too, he insisted on the reactivation of the defunct coordination commission. He tried to justify the unwarranted stand and attitude of the side of the south which had violated the idea and principles of the July 4 joint statement agreed upon between the two sides.

He tried to avoid the discussion of the basic problem, groundlessly taking issue with the character of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the fatherland, which was made clear by our side already at the previous contact.

Kwon Min Jun, representative of our side, citing concrete facts and reasons, pointed to the insincere attitude of the side of the south.

He went on:

As the south Korean side agreed to this proposal of our side, there were subsequently ten rounds of contact between the vice-chairman of the coordination commission. But the contact between the vice-chairmen was also brought to rupture in the long run owing to the unwarranted stand of the south Korean side which opposed the expansion and reorganization of the coordination commission. Today the coordination commission has its apparatus and members neither in the north nor in the south.

Under such situation, the assertion of the side of the south that there still exists the coordination commission and it should be reactivated is a far-fetched one that can persuade no one.

Speaking of the problem of violation of the agreed points of the July 4 joint statement which was brought forward by the side of the south-representative Kwon Min Jun stated: This is a problem to be raised by us, not by the side of the south.

Reviewing historically the diametrically opposite stands and attitudes of the two sides toward the July 4 joint statement, he pointed out in detail that our side has made consistent efforts to implement it from the first days of its publication.

He went on: Contrary to this, the side of the south negated the July 4 joint statement and worked to overrule it from the very day of its publication and went the length of rejecting the three principles of national reunification, the keynote of the joint statement.

Referring to the fact that the side of the south advanced the so-called "three principles of unification," different from the agreed three principles of national reunification, and claimed that unification should be achieved on their basis, he asked the side of the south what it wants to do with the agreed three principles of the joint statement and with whom it agreed upon the so-called "three principles of unification."

Representative Kwon Min Jun emphatically said what right the side of the south has to argue, ignoring all this, that we violated the agreed points.

Refuting the allegation of the side of the south that it had been faithful to the agreed points of the coordination commission, he stated: It is a self-contradiction and inconsistency of logic for the side of the south to allege that it observed the agreed points of the coordination commission, while negating the basic idea and principles which constitute the essential contents of the joint statement.

Then he pointed to the fact that the side of the south took issue with the character of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. He declared once again that the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland is an authoritative and responsible guiding organ which has the lofty mission to realize the reunification of the country in accordance with the common desire of the whole nation by uniting the entire patriotic forces desirous of national reunification and embraces all political parties, organizations and people of all strata. To argue about this problem is not a sincere stand for bringing the dialogue arranged with so much efforts to a success, he stressed.

It was agreed at today's contact to have the third contact between the liaison representatives of the north and the south for the formation of the preparatory committee for national reunification at 10 on the morning of march 14 in Panmunjom.

The second contact between the representatives of north and south (Mar. 7)

(continued from page 1)

As the south Korean side clarified its stand of persistently breaking off the talks betraying our sincerity and the expectation of the whole nation, th: head of the delegation of the DPRK side made it clear that the talks between the delegates of the table tennis associations of the two sides for the formation of a unified team of the north and the south were unilaterally ruptured by the south Korean side and warned that the side of the south should bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

## 2nd Round of Talks

The second round of talks was held fr m 10 on the morning of Mar. 5.

At the first round of talks held on Feb. 27, the DPRK side put forward comprehensive proposals for the formation of a unified team, such as selection of players, their joint training, composition of the team and its name and ardently appealed to the south Korean side to put an end to the tragedy of national split even in the field of sports.

Kim Duk Jun, Chairman of the Korean Table Tennis Association, who is heading its delegation, spoke at the talks He said:

The basic mission of the delegates of the two sides at the talks is, needless to say, to reach an agreement on the formation of a unified team and find a way to implement it.

In the light of the rules and regulations of the International Table Tennis Federation which are run through with the principle of respecting the will and demand of the parties concerned, the principle of respecting the characteristics of each country and each region, the principle of respecting national, cultural and historical conditions and the principle of promoting unity, not split, in the settlement of all problems, there can be no objective obstacle preventing the participation of a unified team of the north and the south in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships to be held in Pyongyang, noted head of the DPRK delegation.

Then he proposed to the south Korean side to adopt the agreement: (See left)

If the two sides sign this agreement and honestly implement it, the unified national team of the north and the south would participate in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships to be held in Pyongyang, he said, a d continued:

We hope the south Korean side will accept this agreement as desired by the entire fellow countrymen.

To the realisti: an fair proposal of the DPRK side, the sout . Korean side uttered from the beginning remarks which had nothing to do with the question of the formation of a unified team at the talks whose basic mission is to discuss this question. It brought forward an absurd "precondition" demanding a guarantee for its participation in the championships as a separate team.

Under the condition where the sout: Korean side fully laid bare its wrong stand and ulterior intention as time went by, the head of the delegation of the DPRK si:e asked the south Korean side w:y it is putting forward a precondition for participation as a separate team at the talks for forming a unified team, if it doesn't mean that after all the south Korean side wants the participation of two separate teams, opposing the formation of a unified team. He strongly demanded it make clear what is the stand of the south Korean side—to want the formation of a unified team or the participation of the two sides as separate teams to let fellow countrymen compete with each other.

## 3rd Round of Talks

The third round of the talks was held from 10 on the morning of Mar. 9.

At the talks, the head of the DPRK side said:

A favourable condition has been created with the holding of the 35th World Table Tennis Championships in Pyongyang and the new north-south dialogue started for the formation of the preparatory committee for national reunification. This offers a capital opportunity to form a unified national team and realize collaboration and interchange in the sports field. He continued:

It is our nation that ardently desires a unified team and the sportsmen of the north and the south that are the direct parties concerned. Therefore, there can be no insolvable knots in the problem of formation of a unified team. If the two sides reach an agreement, it will enjoy unanimous support and cooperation at home and abroad. Nevertheless, the side of the south brought forward the problem of the so-called"legal construction of qualification" on a provision of the rules o the ITTF at the first round of the talks to make it complicated.

The side of the south asserts that if an agreement is not reached on the formation of a unified team till March 12, it will participate in the Pyongyang championships as a separate eam. To all intents and purposes, this means that it wil' drag on the problem of forming a unified team till that day and realize at any cost its separate participation in the championships.

Stressing that in order to form a unified team and participate in the championships, the two sides should speedily reach an agreement, he urged once again the side of the south to agree promptly to the draft agreement put forward by us at the last talks for the formation of a unified team.

As for the problem of separate participation in the championships, the head of the delegation of the DPRK side said: It is not a problem of such kind as can be consented to or approved by our side at the talks between the two sides. Originally, the problem of participation in the world championships is a general problem to be raised for all the member associations of the ITTF and a matter belonging to the work of the ITTF and the preparatory committee of the coming championships, he added.

As the south Korean side gave no definite answer, the head of the delegation of the DPRK side urged the south Korean side to agree at once to the proposed draft agreement on the formation of a unified team and explain the reason if it cannot do so.

The head of the DPRK delegation and its members produced the draft agreement before the delegates of the south Korean side because they kept mum, and repeatedly urged them to explain which provisions are acceptable and which are not, and which provisions should be amended and how.

There are ample evidences to show that the south Korean side opposes a unified team, the head of the delegation of the DPRK side said, and continued: The first evidence is that the side of the south refused to announce to the world that the two sides agreed in principle to form a unified team. The second is that it preposterously asked us to admit its participation in the championships as a separate team.

He urged the side of the south for the 25th time to clarify promptly which it stands for—a unified team or a separate team.

Unable to hear any longer the stereotyped assertion of the side of the south, the North side declared: If the south Korean side is unwilling to give a definite answer, isn't it better to frankly say: As we want to get the "vested right" and participate in the championships as a separate team, please allow us to do so.

Exercising patience and broadmindedness all along at the talks, the north side proposed once again to the side of the south to publish at least before parting with each other a joint information announcing that the two sides agreed in principle to form a unified team at today's talks, if it really wants to form a unified team, not a separate team.

This time, too, the south Korean side turned down this proposal.

# *Draft Agreement*

*The Korean Table Tennis Association and the Taehan (south Korean) Table Tennis Association agreed as follows:*

1. The north and the south shall form a unified national team to participate in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships to be held in Pyongyang.
2. The principle and method of selecting players of the unified national team to the 35th World Table Tennis Championships (hereafter called unified national team) are as follows:

A. The principle of giving priority to the best players who will demonstrate the resourcefulness and honour of the nation and the principle of selecting an equal number from both sides as far as possible shall be properly applied in the selection of players of the unified national team.

B. The players who are included in the individual classification list made public by the Classification Committee of the International Table Tennis Federation shall be preferentially included in the unified national team.

C. Except those selected according to subparagraph B, an equal number of players shall be selected from each side for the unified national team

D. The relevant table tennis associations shall respectively make the lists of players of the unified national team selected from their sides, and exchange and confirm them.

3. The joint training of the unified national team shall be organized as follows:

A. The joint training of the unified national team shall be conducted in Pyongyang.

B. The place of the joint training of the unified national team shall be the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium where the 35th World Table Tennis Championships will be held.

C. The side of the north shall ensure for the joint training the same equipment as that to be used in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships.

D. The side of the north shall provide all conveniences to the players of the side of the south included in the unified national team so that they may familiarize themselves with the local climate and environment under which the 35th World Table Tennis Championships will be held.

4. The side of the north shall ensure free of charge living conditions of the players, officials and other members of the side of the south during the whole period of the joint training of the unified national team and its participation in the championships.

A. The lodging shall be the Potonggang Hotel.

B. All therapeutic and preventive services shall be given by the Korean Red Cross Hospital.

C. Necessary communications and transport means shall be provided.

5. The composition of the unified national team shall be as follows:

A. The co-head system shall be adopted and each side have a a co-head.

B. Each side shall have a necessary number of specialists, coaches, scientific and medical personnel according to an agreement between the two sides.

6. The two sides shall form a joint delegation by recommending two representatives from each side to participate in the general meeting of the International Table Tennis Federation to be held during the 35th World Table Tennis Championships.
7. The name and insignia of the unified national team shall be as follows:

A. The name of the unified national team is the Koryo Table Tennis Team.

B. A design of the map of Korea carrying the Korean letter of Koryo shall be instituted as the insignia of the unified national team in accordance with an agreement between the two sides.

C. The Korean letter of Koryo shall be embroidered on the training uniform of the unified national team.

D. The triangular flag of the unified national team shall carry the insignia prescribed in subparagraph B on its front side and the letters Koryo Table Tennis Team on its back side.

E. The two sides shall respectively produce three designs of commemoration badges depicting purely the table tennis games without the national flag and use them jointly.

F. The two sides shall offer the team uniforms, training uniforms and uniforms for matches of the unified national team, one for each member, in conformity with the national customs and modern aesthetic sentiments and wear them alternately in accordance with an agreement between the two sides.

8. Other problems concerning the composition and activities of the unified national team shall be solved according to an agreement between the co-heads of the team.

# *S. Korean Democratic Leaders Arrested for Their Call for Democratic Gov't, Reunion*

Police in haste rearrested the former "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung, and raided the houses of the ex-"president" Yun Bo Son and the Quaker leader Ham Sok Hon, allegedly to interrogate them in connection with the inauguration of the "National Federation for Democracy and Unification".

These south Korean dissident leaders gave a press conference on Mar. 4 at Yun Bo Son's residence in Seoul, issuing the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the March 1 Independence Movement in which the formation of the "National Federation for Democracy and National Unification" was made public as of Mar. 1.

The organization will be co-chaired by Yun Bo Son, Ham Sok Hon and Kim Dae Jung.

The national federation is worth drawing attention as an organization following the trend of "the National Conference for Restoration of Democracy" in 1974 and "the National Coalition for Democracy" in June, last year.

Originally, the announcement was slated on Mar. 1 with the attendance of about 200 other dissident personages, including politicians, religionists, intellectuals and lawyers but was postponed as the authorities placed key figures under house arrest.

According to an AP dispatch, Kim Dae Jung, in a telephone interview after his release on Mar. 7, said three plainclothesmen walked him out of his home in western Seoul to the Seoul "district prosecutor's office" on the evening of the previous day.

"They questioned me for six hours before releasing me for what they called illegal dissident activity... I told them my activity and that of other dissident leaders including former President Yun is for the restoration of democracy and therefore it by no means constitute a crime", Kim said.

Kim said the interrogation centered on a new political organization he formed on Mar. 4 together with Yun and Ham.

"The National Federation for Democracy and Unification will serve for the restoration of a democratic government. The prosecutors claimed such an activity violates the presidential emergency decree No. 9.

"I told them it is the governmment that violates the law and human rights."

The "presidential emergency decree No. 9" issued in May, 1975 totally bans all forms of political dissent.

He added: "It is a shame that normal political activity is banned and suppressed under the present constitution and the emergency decree. I told them I firmly believe the decree should be nullified and we should have a new democratic basic law."

It was the second time the Pak Jung Hi's longtime rival had been walked by the police since his release from prison on Dec. 27 last year. Earlier, on Feb. 10 Kim was walked and questioned by the prosecutors for a series of statements he made after his release criticizing the south Korean dictator.

The former opposition candidate for "presidency" came close to unseat the incumbent "president" Pak in the 1971 presidential election. And he was kidnapped by the "KCIA" from Tokyo in 1973.

## Declaration

Follows a gist of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" issued on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the March 1 Independence Movement.

1. Sixty years ago, the Korean people fought against Japanese imperialism, basing themselves on the ideas of nationalism, democracy and pacifism. Unfortunately, our nation is divided by a great power. While freezing this situation, the anti-people group has been obliterating the freedom and rights of the people and rejecting a democratic system, sticking to its civil war theory.

It is the act of giving threat to the peace of the Korean peninsula and of the rest of Asia to heighten tensions in the same nation. Believing that the only way to give life to the idea of the March 1 movement is to revive democracy to guarantee the creativity and participation of the popular masses, we reject all the acts taken on the excuse of anti-communism and security to oppress the people.

1. We denounce the corrupt comprador economy promted on the pretext of economic growth and censure the privileged living on the hard work of the masses for their corrupt and pleasure-seeking life. The very cause of this unjust reality is one-man dictatorship and the yusin system which have illegally created a permanent dictatorship. To abolish this system and revive democracy based on the sovereignty of the people, now turned into slaves, is the only way we should choose. Only under a democratic government can the following be guaranteed: 1) an effective discussion on the problem of reunification based on the participation and support of the "people"; 2) basic human rights and people's right to existence; 3) relaxation of tensions and peace in Asia; 4) release of political prisoners and removal of an atmosphere of terror; and 5) the prestige of the state and the dignity of the nation in the world community.

1. Undaunted by imprisonment or even death in developing the struggle against dictatorship and for democracy and national salvation, the popular masses have been fighting to win back their right to live as human beings. The present regime has so far maintained the yusin system with emergency measures for two-thirds of its 6-year term and frantically obstructed even peaceful meetings and restricted the freedom of speech and the press, just because it fears the power of the popular masses. Relying on the ever-growing forces of the people, we will fight to the end to abolish the yusin system and put an end to the permanent one-man dictatorship and attain the immediate goal of establishing a democratic government. We hope all those compatriots who love the state and the nation, will express their attitude by action and participate in the movement.

THREE PUBLIC PLEDGES

1. To realize the rights and welfare of the people in the fields of economy, culture, etc., on the basis of parliamentarian democracy and industrial democracy based on popular sovereignty.

2. The national reunification problem, the supreme task of the Korean people, can be solved according to the principles of independence, democracy and peace, when a democratic government rooted in the popular masses has been established.

3. Not to increase hatred and disputes within the same nation but to aim at peaceful co-existence, exchanges and reunification. The peace of the Korean peninsula will contribute to the peace of the world.

# Mounting Demand for Reunification

South Korean dissidents have every year marked the March 1 anniversary with the publication of a declaration critical of Pak Jung Hi's "*yusin*" dictatorship, calling for democracy and national salvation. The first of its kind came out in 1976. The last one issued this March apparently distinguishes itself from the preceding ones, by putting up in the first place a direct demand for reunification as well as for democracy. This is illustrated by the formation of the "National Federation for Democracy and National Reunification." This inauguration well coincides with Pyongyang's renewed call for the convocation of a pan-national congress for national reintegration to include all walks of life in both parts of the country, along with the authorities.

Follow gists of the previous declarations:

**DECLARATION FOR DEMOCRACY, NATIONAL SALVATION: 1976**

At this juncture, in order to realize our aspirations for "national reunification," the democratic forces at home and abroad should be built up and rallied, and steadily march forward. But, human rights are violated and freedoms deprived of us in this country under the one-man dictatorship.

1. This country should base itself on democracy.

What is the best way to put "democracy by the nation itself" in practice? It is to champion the freedom, the nation's basic right.

We demand that "emergency measures" suppressing the freedom of the nation be immediately withdrawn and that the democrats and students arrested for demanding democracy be released. We demand that the freedom of speech, assembly and publication be ensured for the nation, so that the nation can freely say whatever it has in mind.

Secondly, we call for the restoration of parliamentary government in south Korea which is now dominated by the "revitalized constitution."

Thirdly, we demand the independence of judicature.

2. The design and structure of our country's economy must be reviewed fundamentally.

3. Today, "national reunification" is the supreme task of the Korean people.

Therefore, "national reunification" is now the supreme task of the Korean people. It should be achieved by the wisdom and creative capacity of the 50 million Korean people. Any individuals or groups who try to check or exploit "national reunification" for their own selfish purposes, can not avoid a severe judgement by history.

At this juncture, there is a last line over which one can not retreat. It is the Great Charter of Democracy, providing that the best system and policy for our country and people should be set up by the people themselves after reunification. With the day of reunification before us, are we increasing or reducing our democratic forces? Strengthening the democratic forces is the shortest way to "national reunification."

To achieve it is the task the 50 million people should attain at any cost in order to create a new history for our country.

**ADVICE TO PAK JUNG HI: 1977**

The reason why we dare to present this candid advice to you is that we hope you will be awakened now. At home, we hope you to stop oppressing the people and to release all the political prisoners of conscience and to comfort the hearts of the people. Abroad, we hope you and the nation will get out of the present crisis by restoring the dignity of the country and normalizing our relations with foreign nations.

1. You are neither respected nor loved by the people.

2. You have never tried to understand deeply the history of our country.

3. You are ignorant of trends in world history.

4. Lastly, you are unable correctly to understand religion.

You have to resign from power if you are really concerned about the future of the people and our country.

**DECLARATION FOR DEMOCRACY: 1978**

**Domestic Political Reality**

We are living in a suffocating reality, that is, the whole of our society is being transformed into a big prison. The name of this prison is the *Yusin* system. The eternal principle of democracy—that all powers are derived from the people—has been destroyed at its root, and all powers are concentrated in one man's hands.

We know very well that the *Yusin* system is not the system necessary for reunification of North and South. It is an instrument to make one-man dictatorship permanent. Therefore, the *Yusin* system endanger at its root the national security as well as prosperity of our people; it is a system opposed to our people's security and it denies the rights of our people. This is the grim political reality of today. In view of this situation, we strongly demand responsive parliamentary democracy.

**Principle of Reunification**

Unification of the Korean peninsula must be realized.

We want unification above all things.

We hope ardently for peace, but we do not want peace at the price of permanent division between north and south.

We want unification with a definite, political content, namely, it should be democratic unification. Politically the unified country should have parliamentary democratic system in which the people are the subjects. Economically it should have a system of industrial democracy which institutionalizes co-determination between labor and management. This kind of democratic unification can only be possible through the growth and expansion of the democratic capabilities of our people.

Standing firmly upon the shining tradition in which the spirit of the March First Independence Movement was expressed throughout the world 59 years ago, now we, here and abroad, resolve to devote our bodies and minds for the realization of political freedom and economic justice in this land, and make to the present government the following demands:

1. In this election year peacefully rescind the Yusin Constituion and dissolve the National Assembly; then let the people create a new democratic constitution through free and just participation.

2. Release unconditionally all political prisoners including intellectuals, students, laborers and religionists, and rehabilitate immediately the civil rights of all released persons who fought for justice and freedom.

3. Re-try openly all the accused in the case of the so-called People's Revolutionary Party.

4. End immediately the military regimentation of schools, and guarantee the autonomy of academia and academic freedom.

5. Stop immediately the censorship of journalism, and realize freedom of speech.

**Sixty-five south Korean democrats issued a statement on Apr. 18, 1978 in protest against the "*yusin*" dictatorship. The statement was made public at the residence of ex-"president" Yun Bo Son in Seoul with the attendence of democratic leaders. (Left ; Yun, and his right, the Quaker leader Ham Sok Hon)**

# Human Rights Report On S. Korea

*The US State Department issued an annual human rights report last February. The following is gist of the report on south Korea:*

In 1972 a new *Yushin* (meaning "reform") Constitution was adopted through national referendum, a referendum which was criticized ... because it took place under martial law restrictions. The new Constitution expanded presidential powers greatly and provided for selection of the President by indirect election.

The Government has used the power granted under its authority to take emergency measures to restrict freedom of expression and political activity. Emergency Measure No. 9 (EM-9) prohibits the dissemination of false rumors, criticism of the Constitution or advocacy of its reform, media reporting of such activities, and unauthorized student political activity.

...but a significant number question whether this threat justifies the serious restriction which has been imposed. Some Christian church groups and students have taken active roles in opposing present controls.

The Department continues to view the restrictions on the peaceful expression of dissent and other controls in Korea, including those under the Emergency Measures, as excessive..., and as contrary to international human rights standards.

**1. Respect for the Integrity of the Person, Including Freedom from:**

**Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment**

There were some unconfirmed but credible allegations of police brutality during arrests and of isolated instances of prisoner abuse during 1978. For example, there were reports that some participants arrested in September after an attempted street demonstration were mistreated.

Even so, there have been allegations of political prisoners being held in tiny cells for long periods. Other allegations of abusive treatment reaching the Department in 1978 involved harsh suppression of a prison riot and beatings for infractions of prison rules. Lawyers find that EM-9 prisoners are less accessible than non-political offenders and that their conversations with such clients are more frequently monitored.

**Arbitrary Arrest or Imprisonment**

Under EM-9, the Korean Government has the authority for arrest, detention, search, or seizure without a warrant. In addition, EM-9 authorizes indefinite detention without charge.

...Temporary house arrest and brief detention for questioning are frequently used to prevent political activists from carrying out demonstrations or in the hope of halting other anti-Government political activities.

As of the end of December, the Department of State estimated that between 180 and 220 persons were probably still serving terms for politically motivated charges, and church groups estimated that there were about 280 such persons.

**Invasion of the Home**

Police and security officials may enter and search the homes of suspects without warrant under the provisions of EM-9. There are sporadic reports of the use of this authority in connection with cases of political dissenters.

**2. Government Policies Relating to the Fulfillment of Such Vital Needs as Food, Shelter, Health Care and Education**

...the production of labor-intensive goods, particularly textiles, remains important. The workers in these industries, usually women, often labor in cramped and unhealthy quarters for long hours at low wages, violating Korea's own minimum labor standards.

(To be continued)

# Koreans in W. Germany Support Pan-National Congress

*Pyongyang's four-point reunification proposal has widely evoked warm support among fellow countrymen abroad. Of late, two organizations of Korean residents in West Germany expressed their support for the Jan. 23 statement of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.*

**Korean residents in West Germany demonstrated on Apr. 15, 1978 against the authoritarian rule of Pak Jung Hi and for the restoration of democracy in south Korea. The demonstration was held on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the April '19, 1960 popular uprising.**

In support of the package proposal, the "Korean Society for the Study of Social Affairs in North and South Korea" on Feb. 6 issued a statement on the "Recent Situation Regarding National Reunification".

Saying in the statement that the territorial division of Korea causes the present sufferings of the nation, the society stressed that the only way for its solution lies in national reintegration. Reaffirming this stand, the society said that it is a good thing that nowadays the circumstances in the country are developing favourably toward that goal.

The society also expressed its firm belief that a reunification talk should take the shape of a Pyongyang-proposed pan-national congress, as the matter is vital to the 50 million Korean nation in both parts of the country. Such a convention can meet the essential requirements of this national cause, it added.

Confirming that such a convention accords well with the program of the society, it urged Seoul to accept without delay Pyongyang's overtures for the convocation of an all-nation congress.

MEANWHILE, "Roryon Tongsin (Union Bulletin)" published by the "Union of South Korean Workers in West Germany" carried on Feb. 11 an article "Our View on North-South Talks". The excerpts follow:

Though we are now temporarily forced to work in this foreign country far away from the homeland, we, as Koreans, closely follow the progress of the resumed north-south talks with great interest and expectations.

The two governments established separately in the two parts of our country in 1948 have been confronted with each other concerning their conflicting approaches to national reunification, because of their respective, different ideological and political positions. This notwithstanding, both the northerners' and southerners' desire for reunification has been strengthened more and more day by day for the past 30 years up to today ever since the territorial disintegration, instead of being weakened.

In pursuit of this design to maintain Korea's status quo, outside forces have militarily intervened in Korea, and the domestic and foreign separatists have prevented the nation from becoming integrated.

The tragedy of division resulted from the establishment of a separate south Korean government by Syngman Rhee in 1948, in compliance with Washington's aggressive Asia policy aimed to divide and rule the country as a colonial military base.

Despite harsh suppression by the successive rulers reliant on the outside forces, grass roots have unanimously aspired after national reunification to be followed by the founding of an independent state.

Although we are residing in this foreign land to obtain jobs, we, as full-fledged Korean nationals, too, cannot sit idle and remain indifferent, leaving such a vital matter as national reunification to those in power alone.

It is natural that we should actively participate in the north-south talks together with other fellow countrymen in an effort to turn the contacts into those intended for reunification.

Because the restoration of national identity appears to be the paramount business of the nation, it cannot be tackled exclusively by a party or an authority. Therefore, it necessarily requires that the will of the entire nation be reflected in it and all the energy of the nation pooled for it.

In order to prevent another rupture of the talks, in the first place, a reasonable step should be sought to enable representatives of the opposition parties and mass organizaions in all walks of life as well as those in power to participate in the bilateral talks.

Another necessary step is to abolish such political apparatus of domination as the "emergency measures", "anti-communist law", "national security law" and other fascistic repressive laws, the "KCIA" and other suppressive machinery, all of which are aimed to undermine democracy, the freedom and fundamental rights of the nation.

Strange enough, government officials are immune from any punishment by the "anti-communist law", even though they go to and are entertained in Pyongyang. Nevertheless, when ordinary people even listen to a Pyongyang radio broadcast or argue for peaceful reunification, they are sure to be branded as "pro-communists" and charged with a deed harmful to "national interests" under the "anti-communist law" or "national security law". Then, capital punishment, otherwise a long-term sentence, will be meted out. In such a terror-ridden atmosphere as is prevailing in south Korea, grass-roots people are completely deprived of the right to participate in the reunification forum.

An end should be put to slanders and hostile propaganda against one another, and national unity and amity realized. This essentially requires the freedom of political activities as a whole, including the freedom of the press, publication, assembly, association, demonstration and religion.

Paying keen attention to future developments, we sincerely call upon the authorities to create social conditions conducive to that direction, faithfully uphold the ideas and principles contained in the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement, and turn out to the talks truly for the sake of national reunification.

# US Press Urges Administration to Reconsider Aiding Pak "Regime"

*Arguing about a US lesson of Shah's Iran, the American press expresses a grave concern over Carter administration's unchanged policy conduct on Korea continually in support of the most despotic south Korean regime of Pak Jung Hi. The administration is urged fully to apply Carter's human rights policy to its deviant relationship with the authoritarian regime.*

*In this connection, the Chicago Tribune and the Washington Star carried articles on Jan. 11 and 24 respectively captioned "Lesson of Iran: Let's Listen to the Opposition" and "Korean Journey."...Ed.*

*Follow their excerpts:*

**Chicago Tribune**

A FOREIGN news story published by The Tribune in November, 1977, had an all-too-familiar ring. It began:

"Riot police used tear gas to break up a demonstration by about 2,000 university students demanding democratic reforms and the unconditional release of all political prisoners."

These days, the almost automatic assumption would be that this story was from Iran. That would be wrong; the students, in fact, were demonstrating in Seoul, South Korea.

But precisely the same thing was happening in Iran, at precisely the same time. And the similarity of these events thousands of miles apart prompts an unhappy but crucial question.

Since virtually no one in the United States seems to have foreseen how quickly the power of the Shah of Iran would disintegrate, isn't it reasonable to wonder if the same thing could happen elsewhere? In Korea, for example?

IRAN WAS SOMETHING of a special case. The deprivation of human rights there was only one element behind the current revolution. There were other serious political, social, and economic factors at work, too.

In any event, Washington is caught up in savage bureaucratic infighting and blame-laying over "Who lost Iran?" At this late stage, that debate can be most useful if it compels a review of American policy in similar situations around the world.

The question ought to be put more broadly:

"Where else in the world—right now—is the United States out of touch with opposition forces potentially strong enough to topple governments with which Washington is closely allied?"

KOREA IS probably the most obvious example of an American ally that has systematically repressed political dissent. In doing so it has bred internal hostility that could eventually lead (as it did in Iran) to full-scale civil revolt.

"Unless democracy is quickly and fully restored, South Korea will go the way of South Viet Nam and now Iran," said Kim Dae Jung after his release Dec. 27 following 33 months in prison for criticizing the government of President Park Chung Hee.

Kim, barely edged out by Park in the 1972 presidential election, is Korea's most prominent dissident. He was imprisoned under a controversial emergency decree that forbids virtually all antigovernment acts.

Since his release, in a development eerily like that involving the exiled anti-shah religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, hundreds of Korean well-wishers have visited Kim. He is clearly a force to be reckoned with.

In addressing the argument made by Park, the shah, and other U.S. allies to justify restrictions on civil liberties, Kim has said:

"We cannot accept totalitarian rule in the name of anticommunism."

**Washington Star**

If you call the White House and ask if President Carter is going to visit President Park Chung Hee of Korea, you will be told that "no trip is scheduled or contemplated." But if you call the State Department you will hear that, as a matter of fact, Carter and Park have agreed they ought to get together in 1979, although the time and place have not yet been set.

It could be poor coordination, or it could be a certain self-consciousness about consorting with an ally who runs a police state. The recent experience with Iran has demonstrated that wrapping your arms around a dictator doesn't improve either your credibility or your standing with the folks who have to live with him—and who may eventually throw him out.

President Carter has called human rights "the heart of our foreign policy," but the heart has skipped several beats in Korea where, under a document called "Emergency Measure Decree 9," it is a crime to criticize the government. A 30,000-member Korean CIA harasses and spies on dissidents.

U.S. ALLIES of Korean dissidents are afraid that if Carter goes to Seoul to see Park—and praises him with the effusiveness he laid on the shah in a 1978 Tehran toast—the human rights cause will be shoved back four years, to the time of Gerald Ford's Seoul visit, which Park used to demonstrate total U.S. approval of his repressive regime.

Human rights advocates are begging Carter at least to use a meeting, which they hope will not occur on Korean soil, to extract concessions:

For openers, they say, he should insist on the repeal of EM-9, the emergency decree.

He should demand to see the four Kims who are four pillars of the human rights movement: Cardinal Stephen Kim; Kim Kwan Suk, general secretary of the Korean National Council of Churches; the jailed dissident poet, Kim Chi-Ha; and Kim Dae Jung, the politician who was jailed for having opposed Park in the 1971 presidential election.

The recent release of Kim Dae Jung and a batch of lesser-known political prisoners is precisely the kind of "cosmetic concession" that dissidents hope Carter will not settle for.

The Iranian parallel haunts the State Department, but they say it is not exact.

They claim that Korea does not torture its political prisoners, a contention disputed by dissidents, who say they can document instances of harsh and inhuman treatment.

Professors who have been jailed for signing a paper modeled on the U.S. Constitution are deprived of the right to teach upon release. Student demonstrations are savagely put down.

We intend to make up for the eventual withdrawal of U.S. troops with a "compensatory package" of $800 million worth of arms and $900 million in credits to buy new arms.

LATELY, REPORTS have been flowing out of the Pentagon and the CIA of a massive new military buildup in North Korea. A U.S. Presbyterian minister named Ed Poitras, who has served 20 years in Korea, and who passed through Washington recently, thinks the alarming reports are a buildup for more arms expenditure—and more repression.

Skeptics in South Korea's dissident community believe that the numbers are inflated.

State Department officials say that while the commitment to human rights is still strong,... and that the President must do nothing to cause the Park regime to "appear to falter."

That means, apparently, that we will continue to make "private," not public, human rights protests, and that, as in Iran, we will continue to embrace a "strong," hated leader in the interests of "stability." In other words, we learned nothing from the shah's downfall.

*Brief Korean History* (5)

# Culture of Slave-Owning Society

## Science and Technology

After the establishment of ancient slave-owning states, culture entered a new stage of development and came to show the unique national characteristics.

In the ancient society, science and technology rapidly progressed in accordance with the expanded scale of production activities. Production activities centered on farming on vast plain areas. The development of agriculture necessitated the development of sciences including astronomy, studies on the calender and mathematics which have a close bearing on agriculture, and various calendars were compiled.

The remains of the Kangshan tomb and the Loushan tomb in the early period of Kochoson indicate developed bronze-processing knowhow. Chief remains are lute-shaped bronze daggers, lute-shaped bronze halberds, bronze arrowheads and bronze shields as weapons; axes and chisels as implements; and ornamental hairpins and bracelets as decorations.

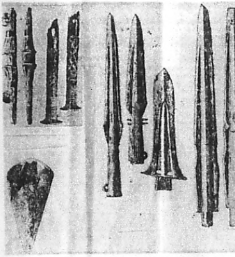
Lute-shaped bronze swords have a strong piercing capability with its swordblade lute-shaped, its edge sharp and its back thick.

Lute-shaped bronze daggers and bronze axes with its waist coarctate and its blaze stretched out like a fan are main weapons used in Kochoson. The daggers and axes are often fretted. A bronze net found at the Kangshan tomb is made of thin bronze thread of 0.2-0.4 mm in diametre, an evidence of a high standard of casting technique.

In the latter part of the ancient period, narrow bronze swords were produced. After the 3rd century B.C. bronze culture made a remarkable development in Rakrang and Chinguk. Improved alloying technique and geometrics made it possible to manufacture narrow bronze daggers, bronze halberds, mirrors decorated with geometrical patterns, 8-finger-shaped bells, unique paraquins and horse-trappings.

High level of articraft at the end of the ancient Rakrang is clear in the remains of the tomb at 37 Chongpeak-dong. Among them are various kinds of bronze products, luxurious gold and silver wares, glass products and lacquered wares.

Especially excellent are a picture engraved on gilt bronze of a beast with a horse's face flying through clouds.



Shown here are artifacts which were found in Chongbaek-dong.

These remains are part of culture built by the blood and sweats of slaves, but they were exclusively in the possession of the ruling aristocrats.

The Korean nation ranks among the first users of iron in the world. In Korea production of ironware started in the early part of 1000 B.C. In the 3rd century B.C. foundry iron was generally produced.

About the 2nd century A.D., the art of tempering iron was pronagated and tempered iron was widely used to manufacture weapons, armory, implements, paraquin-furniture and horse-trapping. Bronze ware rapidly disappeared. The use of tempered iron was an economic factor which accelerated the transition from the system of slavery to the feudal system.

The developed culture of the ancient states of Korea had an influence upon the Japanese archipelago through the activities of the Korean colonizers. After the 3rd-2nd centuries B.C., the Korean colonizers settled in the various areas of Western Japan, centering on Northern Kyushu, and formed powerful clans and greatly changed the culture which hitherto existed in Japan, still in the Stone Age, although by this time Japan remained. Since then, it had started rice cultivation, use of metal wares and production of textiles and earthenwares of new types. Thus the Yayoi Culture came into being in Japan.

In ancient states, philosophical thoughts came into being and evolved reflecting the class struggles between slave-owners and slaves and freemen and development of certain science and techniques.

Through ceaseless production activities and struggles, materialistic thought in its earlier stage came into existence and developed.

(To be continued)

# Bulletin of Pyongyang Championships

Bulletin No. 3 of the 35th World Table Tennis Championships was recently brought out in English and Spanish.

Carried in the bulletin are an article by the Table Tennis Association of the DPRK, recommendations for players, tentative schedule of events and press condition. It introduces "Stiga" table and "Nittaku" ball to be used in the coming championships and gold medal, commemoration flag and commemoration medal.

Also introduced in the bulletin are the Korean Revolution Museum, the International Friendship Museum, the Korean Central Historical Museum, the Pyongyang Metro, the Pyongyang Gymnasium, the People's Palace of Culture and other monumental buildings, beautiful parks and recreation centres.

Famous specialities, stuffings, records and well-known ginseng wines of Korea are also introduced.

DPRK paddlers had friendly talks with foreign players at the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships held in India.

In its article the Table Tennis Association of the DPRK wrote:

We are happy to say that the preparations for the successful championships are at the final stage in all aspects under the deep care of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people. The Pyongyang Gymnasium, venue of the championships, and the People's Palace of Culture that will host the ITTF Biennial Central Meeting and meetings of the Continental Federations have been provided with generous facilities. Many comfortable hotels and tourist resorts have been provided for.

We'll do our utmost to make the Pyongyang festivals a turning point in promoting the friendship and understanding among the world's table tennis players and in developing this sport technique, and also, to make our 35th worlds an example in manifestations of the game.

The Pyongyang Table Tennis Championships will be held from April 25 to May 6.

Do You Know?

# Rain Gauge

In 1441 the Korean ancestors invented and used a rain gauge for the first time in the world.

The rain gauge was a cast iron cylinder, about 58 cm long and 23 cm across, and they caught the rain water in it and figured out the amount of a rainfall.

It was used widely across the land. The Korean ancestors also invented and used the water-depth meter called *Supyo* to measure the depth of rivers and left systematic records thereof.

The gauge and meter were based on the Korean ancestors' rich experiences and show the high level of meteorology and hydrology in Korea in those days.

## Korean Painting

*"Peony and Fowl"*

**(Anonymous, the closing period of the Li Dynasty)**

This is a highly acclaimed representative deep-colored Korean painting.

A cock jealously guards a hen and a chicken. Impressive is a contrast between those fowls and two white peonies. Flowers, a rock and animals are portrayed in so detail, creating the sense of forcefulness and truthfulness.

This picture shows the Korean painting is not only beautiful but also very forceful.

# Freedom Must Be Given to People, Reunification to Nation

The south Korean authorities rounded up on the charges of violating "emergency measure No. 9" seven members led by Chairman An Jong Pil, of the "struggling committee for the defence of freedom of the press of Tong-A." The members are journalists who were discharged from the leading south Korean newspaper "Tong-A Ilbo," because of their struggle for freedom of the press in 1974.

The reason of their arrest was that on Oct. 24, 1978, they carried in their news bulletin called "News of the struggling committee of Tong-A" a chronological list of students' demonstrations and anti-government struggles, reporting on which was banned in south Korea by 'emergency decree No. 9."

Follows an article appearing in the December 24, 1978 issue of the "News of the struggling committee."

## Press Censorship in S. Korea

We have to spend the year end lonely without our seven comrades, including An Jong Pil, who were arrested in connection with the "case of the Oct. 24 civil rights news bulletin of the struggling committee of Tong-A." Li Wi Shi and Cho Min Gi died, and Li Pu Yong and Song Yu Bok are still in prison. We have gone through severe trials since the formation of our committee. As a matter of fact, we have been persecuted materially and mentally by the Seoul authorities for over three and half years—investigations under arrest, penal servitude and forfeiture of the right to existence.

Nevertheless, we felt bitterer than ever before when we met with "the case of the Oct. 24 civil rights news bulletin," because the irreducible minimun of news published in our bulletin brought about the arrest of our seven comrades.

We had been prepared for the government's assault on us since our "declaration for freedom of speech" was made public on Oct. 24, 1974. We feel sorrow rather than anger to see the Seoul authorities, seized with fear, bent on reducing south Korean society to a land of darkness and ignorance.

What was of the Oct. 24 civil rights news bulletin? Handreds of copies of the news bulletin were printed and distributed in order to record facts truthfully in history when the south Korean people were unable to express their will freely and were buried far away from the directive of history.

Real history has already been lost in south Korea where people are punished when they record facts as they are. The "case of the Oct. 24 civil rights news bulletin" was among the many cases in which journalists with a human ideal and conscience were put to trial handcuffed, only because they tried to inform the people of actual facts.

We don't know how many south Korean pressmen, yielding to political power and money, have distorted and slanted realities in their stories to this date since we were deprived of our pens and microphones and were pulled out of our jobs.

We feel angry with the authorities who are making a mess of politics, economy, literature and history in south Korea on the one hand, and are repelled by those who are preaching false justice, peace and equality on the other.

The south Korean press has been turned into servants to the present regime.

South Korean people, unfolding vigorous struggles against the anti-democratic and anti-popular attitude of the press, not only alarm the present government and the subsidized press which has cozy ties with it, but also give us an indication of the Korean situation to come. We must pay attention to the demonstrations which the south Korean people are conducting against the corrupt press, turning a deaf ear to the people suffering from difficulties of living.

Still vivid in our memory is the case of mass-dismissals of women workers of the Tongil Textile Co.—124 women workers were discharged for demanding their rights and interests worthy of human dignity. Subsequently, a large number of women workers are persecuted there. The young women workers are keeping the flood gate of wrath open at the company which treats them badly.

"Labour day celebrations" were held on Mar. 10 at the Changchung Municipal Gymnasium in Seoul and a prayer meeting on Mar. 26 at the Yowido square garden in Seoul—where women workers held a demonstration, shouting "ensure the three rights of labour" and "settle the problem of discharged women workers of the Tongil Textile Co." The demonstration were so vigorous that broadcasts by radio networks were interrupted.

On Mar. 20, more than 30 women workers in Seoul lodged a protest with the Christian broadcasting station, asking it why it failed to report the sufferings of workers and particularly women workers of the Tongil Textile Co. They temporarily occupied the news office of the Christian broadcasting station. The protest struggle of the workers caused a three-minute suspension of the radio program.

Honest-minded south Korean people strongly demand that the daily "Tong A Ilbo" report actual facts as they are.

## Criticism of Subsidized Press

It is worth remembering that 85 representatives of 13 anti-Pak democratic bodies issued on Dec. 7 a joint statement "Our stand on the Dec. 12 election" and went to "Tong-A Ilbo," demanding that its newspaper carry the statement.

The company asked police to drive away the representatives of people in all walks of life, when they asked it to place the statement as an advertisement if it was impossible to carry it as a news story.

Most significant of such cases this year is the assault on journalists which occurred on Nov. 7 when the students of Kyongbuk University staged an anti-government demonstration—students attacked five journalists in government pay and robbed them of their cameras and a car. Over 10 years ago, south Korean journalists bravely turned against riot police who assaulted them while they were covering people's resistence struggle against the authorities. Then, south Korean newspaper companies which had consideration for their reporters, protested against the police authorities through the south Korean journalist association when they were attacked by policemen. The day is around the corner when the subsidized press will stand trial before the people. The students of Kyongbuk University assaulted the journalists in order to express people's anger with the subsidized press as a whole, not out of their hatred for any individual journalists.

We hope that the press will correct its errors, in view of a series of cases which have so far been brought to the fore. As it turns a deaf ear to the students and distorts facts, they protested against the subsidized press and went so far as to use violence when it didn't meet their demand.

The subsidized press as a whole, not merely individuals, must realize that it would have the same experience as certain newspaper companies had in the April 19, 1960 Popular Uprising.

However, we pin our hope on small lights of freedom still remaining in the south Korean press. We express solidarity with and respect for young pressmen who are bravely fighting against their managers who are in conspiracy with the government, hoping that their struggle including the "struggle against the order of suspension of the monthly magazine Chungang," will develop further to satisfy the people's demand in the near future.

As is clearly shown in our "declaration of the press for democracy and the nation," this—freedom to the people and reunification to the nation—is the national demand of our era and the irresistible trend of history.

Some south Korean journalists make efforts to respond to the request of the era and follow the trends of history, determined to be spokesmen for the people suffering from national division and suppression instead of yeilding to the government. Seven of such journalists were arrested on charges of violation of "emergency measure No. 9." This is called the "case of the Oct. 24 civil rights news bulletin." Our seven comrades were taken to a cold prison but this has made us renew our determination and strengthen the unity of "the struggling committee for defence of freedom of the press of Tong-A." We make a fresh determination to struggle together with the people who cherish freedom and justice.

Dec. 27, 1978

## News Dispatch from Pyongyang

**Feb. 23**

*Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta, met Kye Jang Hwan, ambassador of the DPRK to Malta.

**Feb.24**

*Paek Nam Sun, ambassador of the DPRK to the Polish People's Republic, paid a farewell call on Henryk Jablonski, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

**Feb. 28**

*Cha Byong Ok, ambassador of the DPRK to Iran, paid a call on Khomeini, Leader of the Popular Movement of Iran.

**Mar. 1**

*Ryang Jae Dok, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, presented a letter of credence to Abdul Fattah Ismail, President of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the PDRY.

**Mar. 2**

*A cooperative trade delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic headed by Tsagan Dorj, Vice-Chairman of the Services Committee under the Council of Ministers of the MPR, arrived in Pyongyang.

*Mohamed Hassan El Tohamy, Vice-Prime Minister at the Presidency, who is a special envoy of Mohamed Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and his entorage arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

**Mar. 5**

*Talks between the government trade delegation of the DPRK and the government trade delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic were held in Pyongyang.

At the end of the talks the 1979 agreement on commodity delivery and payments between the governments of the DPRK and the HPR was signed.

(KCNA)

# Tragedy of S. Korean Boys

It was disclosed that 12 poor boys, aged from 14 to 18, had been working for four years, subjected to hard work and maltreatment under a close watch by supervisors on Sonjuk Island in Samsan-myon, Ryochon county, South Cholla Province, south Korea. The tragic story of the south Korean teen-agers enraged the honest-minded south Korean people who are denouncing the ruffians who tricked the teen-agers into hard work.

This barbarity was exposed by a 15-year-old boy, Kim Jae Song, who narrowly escaped from the living hell on the isolated island.

According to a south Korean newspaper, Kim Jae Song went aboard the "Togambo," a passenger ship plying between Tonryosu and Kojoe, in April, 1976 in order to see his father who was working as a fish-dealer in Ryosu Port.

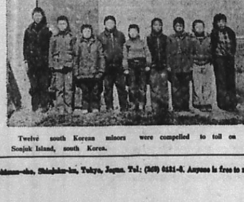
Kim Jae Song failed to get off at Ryosu Port as he was playing in the cabin, so that he was brought to the isolated island.

Certain Li, professional kidnapper, deceived the boy there, saying that he would give him a chance to attend school if he followed him.

Kim Jae Song suffered from indescribable hardships from the day when he was tricked into the living hell where hard work and maltreatment awaited him. He had been working for four years since that day, subjected to hard work and maltreatment.

Around 3:30 on Feb. 12, he escaped from the isolated island aboard a fishing boat which hap ened to arrive there.

The boy disclosed that 12 boys between 14 and 18 had been taken from the south Korean mainland for forced labour on the island.



Twelve south Korean minors were compelled to toil on Sonjuk Island, south Korea.

The other boys finally were freed from the living hell after Kim Jae Song's disclosure, as the honest-minded south Korean people bitterly dinounced the kidnappers.

This is not the first time that an incident like this has occurred in south Korea.

For example, it was found on July 9, 1977, that a boy, Li Gil Ryong, was spirited away to Maan Island, Rohwa-myon, Wando county, South Cholla Province, where he was forced into slavery for four years. This is called the Li Gil Ryong kidnap case.

Then, Li Gil Ryong said in his disclosure that over 50 boys had been taken to Maan Island and its neighbouring small islands where they were forced to work for more than 15 hours a day under the severe watch of supervisors.

The south Korean people strongly demanded that the Seoul authorities make a thorough investigation into the kidnapping case, when south Korean newspapers carried tragic stories of the teen-agers there on the basis of Li Gil Ryong's disclosure.

Nevertheless, the authorities smothered the abduction case without a thorough probe.

Sonjuk Island is not far away from Maan Island, where the boys had been maltreated until two years ago. Therefore, if the authorities had probed into the maltreatment case in Maan Island and taken propper steps to prevent its recurence, the present tragedy of the teen-agers on Sonjuk Island would have been found earlier.

## World Bulletin

* A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was held.
* The leaders of the African frontline countries and a co-chairman of the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front condemned the aggressive acts of the southern racists and the imperialists.
* The 26th session of the Arab Economic Council was held.
* An agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between China and Yugoslavia was signed in Beijing.
* The 81st anniversary of the birth of Zhou Enlai is commemorated in China.
* The Bangladesh President visited Iraq.
* The Chairman of the South West Africa People's Organisation stressed in his recent speech that the Namibian people would certainly achieve genuine freedom and independence.
* The Organization of African Unity in a document denounced the reckless aggression of the Rhodesian racist clique on the territory of Zambia.
* A 1979 protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities was signed between Romania and Czechoslovakia.
* A Libya-Mauritius joint communique denounced the imperialists policy against Africa.
* A meeting commemorating the 32nd anniversary of the "February 28" uprising in Taiwan was held in Beijing.
* The 1979 protocol on commodity delivery between the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria was signed.
* An agreement on cooperation in agriculture between Malaysia and Thailand was signed.
* The 32nd session of the OAU Ministerial Council was held.
* A new bus road was opened to traffic in Mongolia.

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